## **AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as follows.

Please replace paragraph [0042] of the specification as originally filed with the paragraph below, which is marked-up to show the changes therein:

[0042] FIG. 6 is a flowchart of a method of measuring local skin impedance using the apparatus 100 shown in FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 6, in step 610, the apparatus 100 sequentially selects the channels of the multi-channel electrode 110 through the channel selector 120 and then, in step 620, measures a potential between each of the selected channel channels and a reference channel.

Please replace paragraph [0045] of the specification as originally filed with the paragraph below, which is marked-up to show the changes therein:

FIG. 7 illustrates the various pressures applied to the multi-channel electrode 110 when a skin impedance is measured using the apparatus 100 for measuring local skin impedance and states of the multi-channel electrode 110 depending on the various pressures. Referring to FIG. 7, when a weak pressure is applied to the multi-channel electrode 110, the multi-channel electrode 110 just contacts the skin. When a medium pressure is applied, the multi-channel electrode 110 slightly presses the skin. When a strong pressure is applied, the multi-channel electrode 110 maximally presses the skin without causing a patient to experience any pain. The following description concerns the results of experiments in which each of the pressures is may be applied to the multi-channel electrode 110.

Please replace paragraph [0046] of the specification as originally filed with the paragraph below, which is marked-up to show the changes therein:

FIG. 8 illustrates an example in which skin impedance is measured at each of the pressures on the multi-channel electrode 110 using the apparatus 100 for measuring local skin impedance, according to an <u>example</u> embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 8, an acupuncture point, e.g., Zusanli, may be is located in a region that is-may be flatter than the regions where other acupuncture points are-may be located. In this situation, since a region to be measured is below the knee, it is-may be preferable to use an ECG electrode

having a large contact portion as the negative electrode 132 of the constant current source 130, rather than the <u>a</u> brass electrode as shown in FIG. 4. <u>In other words, the The ECG</u> electrode is may be attached to be separated from the Zusanli point by a predetermined distance, which may be and is used as the negative electrode 132.

Please replace paragraph [0048] of the specification as originally filed with the paragraph below, which is marked-up to show the changes therein:

Referring to FIGS. 9A-9D and 10A-10D, when the weak pressure was is applied to the multi-channel electrode 110, time may be extended at a region in which a potential difference may be increased increases extends in time. This indicates that the multi-channel electrode 110 was may gradually be pressed down, and thus, the pressure applied to the multi-channel electrode 110 was may gradually increased in time. Accordingly, it is apparent that the result of measurements may change depending on the pressure applied to the multi-channel electrode 110.

Please replace paragraph [0050] of the specification as originally filed with the paragraph below, which is marked-up to show the changes therein:

[0050] FIG. 12 illustrates an example in which skin impedance is measured on the governor vessel using the apparatus 100 shown in FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 12, it is preferable to use an ECG electrode having a large contact portion than instead of using a brass electrode, as the negative electrode 132 among the two electrodes 131 and 132 of the constant current source 130. The ECG electrode is attached to be separated from the governor vessel by a predetermined distance and is used as the negative electrode 132.

Please replace paragraph [0053] of the specification as originally filed with the paragraph below, which is marked-up to show the changes therein:

[0053] As described above, an apparatus for measuring local skin impedance according to the present invention is an example embodiment may be able to measure a skin impedance distribution at a local region using a multi-channel electrode and accurately analyze the measured skin impedance distribution. Accordingly, a position of an acupuncture point on a human body ean may be easily determined found out within a very small error

range. In addition, the characteristics of each meridian system, i.e., a group of acupuncture points, ean may be analyzed and used in diagnosing and treating human diseases.